

REMARKS

The Office Action objected to the title and specification of the present application. Submitted herewith is a substitute specification (marked-up and clean copy) including new title. No new matter has been added in the substitute specification. Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action's objections have now been rendered moot.

Claims 1-5 are currently pending, although claims 4 and 5 have been withdrawn from consideration.

The Office Action rejected claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious over PCT patent application publication no. 02/076,611 ("Kondo"). In view of the following comments, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

The pending claims require producing catalysts using an organic binder containing at least two compounds having different viscosity properties. Applicants have found that processes for making catalysts using such an organic binder component containing compounds having the required viscosities result in catalysts having improved activity and selectivity properties. Kondo neither teaches nor suggests using an organic binder component containing compounds having the required viscosities, or that using such an organic binder component would result in catalysts having improved activity and selectivity properties. Thus, Kondo neither teaches nor suggests the claimed processes.

The rejection appears to be based upon the continuing improper assumption that Kondo's materials inherently possess the required viscosity characteristics. However, such an assumption is not well-founded. For example, as can be seen in example 1 of the present application, compounds can have widely varying viscosity properties. In example 1, two

different hydroxypropylmethylcellulose compounds having different viscosity properties are used. As explained at paragraph 26 of the present application, this variation of viscosity properties (even within the same commercial product) can result from differences in molecular weight of the polymeric compounds. The bottom line is that the viscosity properties of polymeric compounds can and do vary, so Kondo's disclosure relating to two compounds does not mean that Kondo discloses two compounds having the required viscosities or any benefits from using the two compounds having the required viscosities. Stated another way, one skilled in the art, following Kondo, would not be led to using two different compounds having the required viscosity properties --- Kondo is silent concerning the use of compounds having the required viscosities, and Kondo's disclosure relating to organic binders is too imprecise to lead one skilled in the art to the claimed invention.

The beneficial properties associated with the claimed invention are highlighted in the examples of the present application. For example, example 6 relates to the present invention, including hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (15,000 mPa.s) and curdian (40 mPa.s), while comparative example 7 includes hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (1600 mPa.s) and curdian (40 mPa.s). The results related to these two examples demonstrate that the selectivity to methacrolein and methacrylic acid in example 6 is superior to that in comparative example 7. Furthermore, the catalyst strength in example 6 was superior to that in comparative example 7. Thus, using the required binders having the required viscosities (as in the present invention) results in better selectivity and strength than using the same exact compounds but with a different viscosity for one of the binders (as in the comparative composition). Certainly, even assuming that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been set forth (which as explained above

is not the case), the present application demonstrates that the required combination of binders having the required viscosity properties results in an invention having superior properties which could not have been expected from Kondo's disclosure. Nothing in Kondo would have led one skilled in the art to the required combination of binders having the required differences in viscosity, or to the expectation that such a combination would yield a superior product.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

The Office Action also rejected claim 1 under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 5-7, 17 and 18 of U.S. patent application serial no. 10/473,255, and over claim 14 of U.S. patent application serial no. 10/504,143. In view of the following comments, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections.

The '255 application corresponds to Kondo. As explained above, Kondo neither teaches nor suggests the presently claimed invention. It follows, then, that the '255 application claims cannot teach or suggest the claimed invention.

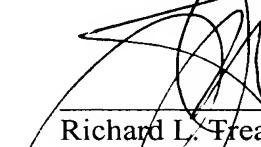
Regarding claim 14 of the '143 application, claim 14 does not teach or suggest any organic binder, let alone the required organic binder (two organic binders of varying viscosity). In other words, claim 14 would not lead one skilled in the art to use the required combination of high and low viscosity organic binders required by the pending claims. Accordingly, claim 14 cannot teach or suggest the present invention.

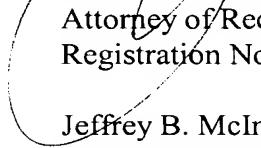
In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the double patenting rejections.

Applicants believe that the present application is in condition for allowance. Prompt and favorable consideration is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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DESCRIPTION TITLE OF THE INVENTION

~~CATALYST METHOD FOR PRODUCING CATALYST FOR PRODUCTION OF UNSATURATED ALDEHYDE AND UNSATURATED CARBOXYLIC ACID, METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME, AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING UNSATURATED ALDEHYDE AND UNSATURATED CARBOXYLIC ACID~~

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority from Japanese patent application 2003-421279, filed December 18, 2003, and PCT patent application PCT/JP04/18402, filed December 9, 2004, the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001]

The present invention relates to a catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid through gas-phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, tertiary butyl alcohol (in some cases expressed as TBA) or methyl tertiary butyl ether (in some cases expressed as MTBE) with molecular oxygen, a method for producing a catalyst for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid, and a method for producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid.

BACKGROUND ART DISCUSSION OF THE BACKGROUND

[0002]

So far, there have been many proposals concerning catalysts for use in producing unsaturated aldehydes and unsaturated carboxylic acids through gas-phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE and methods for producing such catalysts.

[0003]

Most of such catalysts have a composition containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron and molded catalysts having such a composition are industrially used. These catalysts are classified into an extrusion-molded catalyst, a supported catalyst or the like depending on their methods of molding. Normally, the extrusion-molded catalyst is produced through the steps of kneading particles containing catalyst components and molding the resultant kneaded mixture.

[0004]

In Patent document 1, a method of adding a certain cellulose derivative when a catalyst is extrusion-molded is disclosed. Further, in Patent document 1, it is disclosed that a cellulose derivative having a viscosity of its 2% water solution in the range of 1,000 to 10,000 cps at 20°C is used, and when the viscosity exceeds 10,000 cps, an extrusion moldability of the material to which the cellulose derivative has been added becomes deteriorated and there is little effect on the improvement of the moldability.

[0005]

Further, in Patent document 2, a method for producing an extrusion-molded catalyst is disclosed, wherein two kinds of binder, namely, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and curdlan are used, and it is further disclosed that as a cellulose derivative which can be used as a molding aid, one having a viscosity of its 2% water solution in the range of 1,000 to 10,000 mPa·s at 20°C is preferable because of the good moldability.

[0006]

However, catalysts obtained by these publicly known methods are not always sufficient as an industrial catalyst in respect of catalyst activity, selectivity to a target product and the like and hence a further improvement has been generally desired from

the industrial point of view.

Patent document 1: Japanese Patent Application, First Publication No. Hei 7-16,464

Patent document 2: Japanese Patent Application, First Publication No. 2002-282,695

~~DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION~~

~~PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION~~ SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007]

The objects of the present invention are to provide a catalyst for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid, which is excellent in catalyst activity and selectivity to the unsaturated aldehyde and the unsaturated carboxylic acid, a method for producing the catalyst and a method for producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid in a high activity and a high selectivity by using the catalyst.

~~MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEM~~

[0008]

To ~~attain~~ achieve the objects described above, the present inventors have intensively researched viscosity, a method of addition, amount of addition and the like of an organic binder to be added at the time of extrusion molding, and have surprisingly found ~~and reached~~ that by using two or more kinds of specified organic binders, each of which is different in its viscosity, it is possible to produce a catalyst which is excellent in catalyst activity and selectivity ~~and thus have completed the present invention.~~

[0009]

~~Namely, the~~ The present invention [[is]] relates to a method for producing a catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid through gas-phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE with molecular oxygen, comprising the steps of: kneading particles containing catalyst components, an organic binder and a liquid; and extrusion molding the resultant kneaded mixture, wherein the organic binder contains at least a high-viscosity organic binder having a viscosity (of its 1% water solution or dispersion at 20°C) of from 5,000 mPa·s to 25,000 mPa·s and a low-viscosity organic binder having a viscosity (of its 1% water solution or dispersion at 20°C) of from 10 mPa·s to less than 5,000 mPa·s.

[0010]

~~Further, the~~ The present invention [[is]] further relates to a catalyst for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid produced by the above-mentioned method for producing the catalyst.

[0011]

~~Furthermore, the~~ The present invention [[is]] also relates to a method for producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid through gas-phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE with molecular oxygen by using the above-mentioned catalyst of the present invention.

~~EFFECT OF THE INVENTION~~

[0012]

The catalyst for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid of the present invention is excellent in catalyst activity and selectivity to the unsaturated aldehyde and the unsaturated carboxylic acid, and by using this catalyst,

it is possible to produce the unsaturated aldehyde and the unsaturated carboxylic acid in high yield.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
INVENTION

[0013]

The catalyst of the present invention is used in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid through gas-phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE, or mixtures thereof, which serves as a raw material of the reaction, with molecular oxygen. ~~The raw material of the reaction may be used alone or in combination of two or more kinds.~~

[0014]

The unsaturated aldehyde and the unsaturated carboxylic acid mentioned above specifically indicate relates to the raw material used, for example, acrolein and acrylic acid in the case that are the compounds of interest where the raw material of the reaction is propylene, and methacrolein and methacrylic acid in the case that the raw material of the reaction is a raw material other than propylene.

[0015]

The catalyst of the present invention is an extrusion-molded catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron as catalyst components. The catalyst components may include, other than these components, silicon, cobalt, nickel, chromium, lead, manganese, calcium, magnesium, niobium, silver, barium, tin, tantalum, zinc, phosphorus, boron, sulfur, selenium, tellurium, cerium, tungsten, antimony, titanium, lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, thallium and the like.

[0016]

The extrusion-molded catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron as mentioned above is generally produced through the steps of (1) producing particles containing catalyst components, (2) kneading the resultant particles containing catalyst components and the like, (3) extrusion molding the resultant kneaded mixture, and (4) drying and / or heat treating the resultant extrusion-molded article.

[0017]

In the present invention, the step (1) is not particularly limited and conventionally known methods can be used. ~~Normally, Preferably, an aqueous slurry containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron is dried and further pulverized to particles when it is preferable.~~

[0018]

The method for producing the aqueous slurry containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron is not particularly limited and a conventionally well-known precipitation method, oxide mixing method or the like can be used to produce the aqueous slurry, provided that ~~they don't the methods used do not~~ cause undesirable maldistribution of the components.

[0019]

As the raw materials of the catalyst components to be dissolved in the aqueous slurry, oxides, sulfates, nitrates, carbonates, hydroxides, ammonium salts, halides or the like of each element, or mixtures thereof can be used. For example, as a raw material of molybdenum, ammonium paramolybdate and molybdenum trioxide can be used exemplified. The raw materials of the catalyst components may be used alone or in combination of two or more kinds to each element.

[0020]

The method for drying the aqueous slurry to obtain particles is not particularly limited and, for example, a drying method using spray dryer, a drying method using slurry dryer, a drying method using drum dryer [[and]] or a drying method using evaporation followed by pulverizing the resultant dried block material can be used applied. Among these methods, the drying method using spray dryer to obtain dried spherical particles is preferable because the particles can be obtained at the same time of drying and the resultant dried particles have a regular spherical shape. ~~A drying condition differs~~ Drying conditions differ depending on [[a]] the drying method used. For example, [[and]] in the case of using spray dryer, the inlet temperature is normally 100 to 500°C and the outlet temperature is normally 100°C or more, preferably 105 to 200°C.

[0021]

In some cases, the dried particles thus obtained contain salts such as nitrates originating from the raw materials of the catalysts, and the strength of the molded articles may be lowered when these salts are decomposed by calcinations after the molding of the particles. Consequently, it is preferable not only to dry the particles but also to calcine them and make them as calcined particles at this point ~~of time~~. The calcining condition used is not particularly limited, and publicly known calcining conditions can be used applied. Normally, calcination is carried out in the presence of oxygen, air, nitrogen, nitrogen oxides or the like and in the temperature range of 200 to 600°C, and the calcining time is properly chosen in accordance with a target catalyst.

[0022]

When average particle diameter of the particles containing catalyst components becomes large, large voids are formed at the interstices of the particles, in other words,

large pores are formed so that [[a]] selectivity has a tendency to improve. On the other hand, when the average particle diameter becomes small, the number of contact points among the particles per unit volume increases so that the mechanical strength of the resultant molded catalyst has a tendency to improve. In view of these, the average particle diameter is preferably 10 to 150 μ m, more preferably 20 to 100 μ m.

[0023]

Then, in the step (2), the particles obtained in the step (1), a liquid and an organic binder are kneaded. [[A]] The apparatus to be used in kneading is not particularly limited and, for example, a batch type kneader equipped with dual arm type mixing blade, a continuous kneader such as axial rotation reciprocating screw type or self-cleaning type can be used, however, the batch type is preferable, because kneading can be carried out while checking the state of the kneaded material. Further, the end point of kneading can be determined by [[the]] visual observation or [[the]] feel. The mixing method of the aforementioned particles, the liquid and the organic binder is not particularly limited. Specifically, a method in which the particles are dry mixed with the organic binder first, and then the resultant mixture is mixed with the liquid, a method in which the organic binder is dissolved or dispersed in the liquid first, and then the resultant mixture is mixed with the particles or the like can be used are exemplified. Above all, Preferably, the method in which the particles are dry mixed with the organic binder first, and then the resultant mixture is mixed with the liquid is preferable.

[0024]

As the liquid to be used in the step (2), water or alcohol is preferable, and as examples of the alcohol, lower alcohol such as ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, propyl alcohol or butyl alcohol can be used exemplified. Among these liquids, water is

especially preferable from the viewpoint of cost and easiness of handling. These liquids can be used alone or in combination with each other of two or more kinds.

[0025]

The amount of the liquid to be used is properly selected depending on the kind or size of the particles, the kind of the liquid or the like. However, however, it is normally 10 to 60 parts by mass, preferably 20 to 50 parts by mass per 100 parts by mass, of the dried or calcined particles obtained in the step (1).

[0026]

In the step (2), an organic binder containing at least two kinds of organic binders, each of which [[has]] having a different viscosity, can be [[is]] used. In the present invention, an organic binder having the highest viscosity among organic binders contained in the organic binder is expressed as high-viscosity organic binder and an organic binder having the lowest viscosity is expressed as low-viscosity organic binder. The viscosity of the high- viscosity organic binder or the low-viscosity organic binder means a viscosity measured with a 1% by mass solution or dispersion of each organic binder at 20°C and can be measured, for example, with a viscometer such as model B viscometer. The viscosity of the binder should be measured with solution as long as possible and measurement with dispersion should be limited only in the case that the binder does not dissolve under the aforementioned conditions of concentration and temperature. On this occasion, when the viscosity of the dispersions should be measured under the condition that the liquid phase thereof is in the state of saturated solution. Further, in the case of the where the organic binder [[of]] is a polymer compound, the viscosity of it is sometimes different even among the products having the same name because of the difference in the molecular weight and the like.

[0027]

The high-viscosity organic binder to be used in the present invention has a viscosity of from 5,000 mPa·s to 25,000 mPa·s. The high- viscosity organic binder preferably has a viscosity of from 10,000 mPa·s to 20,000 mPa·s. Further, the low-viscosity organic binder to be used in the present invention has a viscosity of from 10 mPa·s to less than 5,000. The low-viscosity organic binder preferably has a viscosity of from 10 mPa·s to 500 mPa·s, more preferably from 20 mPa·s to 350 mPa·s.

[0028]

When the high-viscosity organic binder having the viscosity of from 5,000 mPa·s to 25,000 mPa·s and the low-viscosity organic binder having the viscosity of from 10 mPa·s to less than 5,000 mPa·s are used in the form of mixture, the activity and selectivity of the catalyst are improved.

[0029]

The reason is not clear why moldability and catalyst performance such as activity and selectivity are improved by using the high-viscosity organic binder which, to date, has not been used so far in [[the]] catalyst systems such as those in the present invention because of [[its]] deteriorated moldability when in the form of mixture with the low-viscosity organic binder. But, although not bound by this theory, it is supposed, as for the improvement of the moldability, that [[a]] molding pressure is partially lowered by the homogeneous existence of the kneaded material of the low-viscosity organic binder, even in a small amount, within the kneaded material of the high-viscosity organic binder to improve the moldability. Further, it is supposed, as for the improvement of the catalyst performance, that preferable pores for the catalytic reaction are formed during the drying step, owing to a slight difference in shrinking behavior of

each of the high viscosity and the low viscosity portion at the time of drying after molding, to improve the activity and selectivity of the catalyst.

[0030]

Moreover, when the high-viscosity organic binder is used, even in a small amount, a molded article with high strength can be obtained so that the amount of the organic binder to be used can be reduced and heat treatment for the removal of the binder after drying is accordingly simplified. Consequently, the problem of the lowering of the catalyst performance caused by the reduction of the catalyst at the time of the heat treatment is considerably improved.

[0031]

The kind of the organic binder is not particularly limited. For example, a cellulose derivative such as methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxyethylmethyl cellulose, hydroxybutylmethyl cellulose or ethylhydroxyethyl cellulose, or a water soluble or water dispersible synthetic polymer compound such as polyvinyl alcohol, or a β -1, 3-glucan such as curdlan, laminaran, paramylon, callose, pachyman or scleroglucan can be used exemplified.

[0032]

As the ~~kind of the~~ high-viscosity organic binder, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose and hydroxyethylmethyl cellulose are especially preferable. The proportion of the high-viscosity organic binder to the total organic binder is preferably 95 to 50% by mass, more preferably 85 to 65% by mass. Preferably, [[When]] the amount of the high-viscosity organic binder to be used is from 95 to 50%

by mass, ~~it is preferable~~ because strength of [[a]] the molded article is greatly improved.

[0033]

As the ~~kind of the~~ low-viscosity organic binder, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxyethylmethyl cellulose, curdlan and paramylon are especially preferable. The proportion of the low-viscosity organic binder to the total organic binder is preferably 5 to 50% by mass, more preferably 10 to 35% by mass. Preferably, [[When]] the amount of the low-viscosity organic binder to be used is from 5 to 50% by mass, ~~it is preferable~~ because moldability is considerably improved.

[0034]

Further, it has been found in the present invention that temperature of the liquid to be added or rate of adding the liquid at the time of kneading exerts influence on moldability. The temperature of the liquid is preferably 20°C or less, more preferably 10°C or less. The rate of adding the liquid is preferably 0.3 part by mass / min. or less, more preferably 0.2 part by mass / min. per 1 part by mass of the particles containing catalyst components.

[0035]

The organic binder may be used either in a purified state or without purification, however, it is preferable to keep the amount of impurities such as metals and residue on ignition as small as possible because these impurities sometimes cause deterioration of the catalyst performance.

[0036]

The amount of the organic binder to be used is properly selected depending on the kind or size of the particles, the kind of the liquid or the like, however, it is normally 0.05 to 15 parts by mass, preferably 0.1 to 10 parts by mass per 100 parts by mass of the

particles obtained in the step (1). Moldability tends to be improved as the amount of the organic binder to be added increases and post-treatment such as heat treatment after molding tends to be simplified as the amount of the organic binder to be added decreases.

[0037]

Further, in the present invention, inert carrier such as conventionally known inorganic compounds which include silica, alumina, silica-alumina, silicon carbide, titania, magnesia, graphite, diatomite, glass fiber, ceramic ball, stainless steel or inorganic fiber such as ceramic fiber or carbon fiber can be added. Addition may be performed at the time of kneading in the step (2).

[0038]

Then, in the step (3), the kneaded material obtained in the step (2) is extrusion molded. When the kneaded material of the particles containing catalyst components, the organic binder and the liquid are extrusion molded, auger type extruder, piston type extruder or the like can be used.

[0039]

The shape of the molded article made by extrusion molding is not particularly limited and ring shape, cylindrical shape, starlike shape or the like can be optionally chosen.

[0040]

Then, in the step (4), the molded article of the catalyst obtained in the step (3) is dried and calcined to obtain a catalyst (product).

[0041]

The method of drying is not particularly limited and a publicly known method such as hot air drying, wet drying, far infrared drying, microwave drying or the like can be

optionally used. The drying conditions can be properly selected based on as long as it can realize a target moisture content.

[0042]

The dried molded article is normally calcined. However, however, in the case that the particles have been calcined in the step (1), the step of calcination can be omitted. The calcining conditions are [[is]] not particularly limited and a publicly known calcining condition can be applied. Normally, calcination is carried out in the temperature range of 200 to 600°C.

[0043]

The catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron ~~to be~~ produced by the methods of the present invention preferably has a composition represented by the following general formula (1).

[0044]



In the formula, wherein Mo, Bi, Fe, Si and O represent molybdenum, Bismuth, iron, silicon and oxygen, respectively; M represents at least one element selected from the group consisting of cobalt and nickel; X represents at least one element selected from the group consisting of chromium, lead, manganese, calcium, magnesium, niobium, silver, barium, tin, tantalum, and zinc; Y represents at least one element selected from the group consisting of phosphorus, boron, sulfur, selenium, tellurium, cerium, tungsten, antimony and titanium; Z represents at least one element selected from the group consisting of lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium and thallium; and subscripts a, b, c, d, e, f, g h and i represent an atomic ratio of each element, respectively; when a is 12, b is in the range of from 0.01 to 3, c is in the range of from 0.01 to 5, d is in the

range of from 1 to 12, e is in the range of from 0 to 8, f is in the range of from 0 to 5, g is in the range of from 0.001 to 2 and h is in the range of from 0 to 20 and i represents the atomic ratio of oxygen necessary for fulfilling the requirement of the valence of each element mentioned above.[][]]

[0045]

In the method for producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid of the present invention, propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE which is a raw material of the reaction is subjected to gas-phase catalytic oxidation with molecular oxygen in the presence of the catalyst produced by the method of the present invention. The reaction is normally carried out in [[the]] a fixed bed. The catalyst may be packed either in one layer or in two or more layers.

[0046]

The concentration of propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE which is raw material of the reaction in the feed gas can vary widely be changed in a wide range. Normally, the concentration of the raw material of the reaction in the feed gas is preferably 1 to 20% by volume.

[0047]

It is economical to use air as a source of molecular oxygen. However, however, pure oxygen- enriched air can be used when it is necessary. The molar ratio (volume ratio) of the raw material of the reaction to oxygen in the feed gas is preferably 1:0.5 to 1:3.

[0048]

The feed gas preferably contains water ~~other than the raw material of the reaction and molecular oxygen~~. The concentration of water in the feed gas is preferably 1 to 45% by

volume. Further, it is preferable to use water diluted with inert gas such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide.

[0049]

The reaction pressure is preferably from normal pressure (atmospheric pressure) to several hundred kilopascals. The reaction temperature can be selected normally in the range of from 200 to 450°C and preferably from 250 to 400°C in particular. The contact time is preferably 1.5 to 15 seconds.

EXAMPLES

[0050]

Hereinafter, the present invention will be entered into details with reference to the examples and comparative examples.

[0051]

The term "part" in the examples and comparative examples means part by mass and a batch type kneader equipped with dual arm type mixing blade was used in kneading. Further the feed gas and the product gas were analyzed with gas chromatograph. The catalyst composition was determined from the charged amount of the raw materials of the catalyst.

[0052]

The conversion of propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE in the examples and comparative examples (hereinafter expressed as conversion) and the selectivity to an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid to be produced were determined by the following formulae.

[0053]

Conversion (%) = $A / B \times 100$

The selectivity to an unsaturated aldehyde (%) = $C / A \times 100$

The selectivity to an unsaturated carboxylic acid (%) = $D / A \times 100$

In these formulae, A is a number of mol(s) of the reacted propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE, B is a number of mol(s) of the supplied propylene, isobutylene, TBA or MTBE, C is a number of mol(s) of the produced unsaturated aldehyde and D is a number of mol(s) of the produced unsaturated carboxylic acid.

[0054]

Further, the viscosity of an organic binder was measured with 1% by mass water solution or dispersion of the organic binder at 20°C by using a model B viscometer. The solution or dispersion of the organic binder was prepared by using hot water method and the like to prevent it from coagulation.

[0055]

Example 1

To 1,000 parts of pure water, 500 parts of ammonium paramolybdate, 6.2 parts of ammonium paratungstate, 1.4 parts of potassium nitrate, 27.5 parts of antimony trioxide and 49.5 parts of bismuth trioxide were added and stirred under heating (Liquid A). Separately, to 1,000 parts of pure water, 114.4 parts of ferric nitrate, 281.6 parts of cobalt nitrate and 42.1 parts of zinc nitrate were added in this order and dissolved (Liquid B). Liquid B was added to Liquid A to obtain an aqueous slurry and the resultant slurry was dried by using spray dryer to obtain dried spherical particles having an average particle diameter of 60 μ m. The resultant dried spherical particles were calcined at 300°C for 1 hour to obtain a calcined catalyst.

[0056]

To 500 parts of the resultant calcined catalyst, 15 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl

cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 16,000 mPa·s, and 10 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s, were added and dry mixed. To the resultant mixture, 190 parts of pure water, the temperature of which was 5°C, was mixed at a rate of 25 parts / min. (0.05 part / min. per 1 part of the calcined catalyst) and mixed (kneaded) by kneader to the extent to obtain a clayey material and the resultant material was extrusion molded by an auger type extruder to obtain a molded catalyst having an external diameter of 5 mm, an internal diameter of 2 mm and an average length of 5 mm.

[0057]

Then, the resultant molded catalyst was dried at 110°C by using hot air dryer to obtain a dried molded catalyst. Then, the resultant dried molded catalyst was calcined again at 510°C for 3 hours to obtain a finally calcined molded catalyst.

[0058]

The elemental composition exclusive of oxygen of the resultant molded catalyst was $\text{Mo}_{12} \text{W}_{0.1} \text{Bi}_{0.9} \text{Fe}_{1.2} \text{Sb}_{0.8} \text{Co}_{4.1} \text{Zn}_{0.6} \text{K}_{0.06}$.

[0059]

The molded catalyst was packed in a tubular reactor made of stainless steel and the reaction was carried out by using a feed gas containing 5% by volume of propylene, 12% by volume of oxygen, 10% by volume of water vapor and 73% by volume of nitrogen under the condition of normal pressure, contact time of 3.6 seconds and reaction temperature of 310°C.

As the result, conversion of propylene was 99.0%, the selectivity to acrolein was 91.1% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.5%.

[0060]

Example 2

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 1 except that 10 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 35 mPa·s, was used instead of 10 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of propylene was 99.0%, the selectivity to acrolein was 91.1% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.6%.

[0061]

Example 3

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 1 except that 15 parts of methyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 9,000 mPa·s, was used instead of 15 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 16,000 mPa·s, and 10 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 60 mPa·s, was used instead of 10 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of propylene was 98.9%, the selectivity to acrolein was 90.9% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.4%.

[0062]

Example 4

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 1 except that 40 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 16000 mPa·s, was used instead of 15 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at

20°C) of which was 16,000 mPa·s, and 20 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s, was used instead of 10 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of propylene was 98.8%, the selectivity to acrolein was 90.8% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.4%.

[0063]

Example 5

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 2 except that two kinds of organic binder were homogeneously dispersed into 190 parts of hot water and the resultant dispersion was cooled to 5°C and then added to 500 parts of the calcined catalyst at a rate of 25 parts / min. (0.05 part / min. per 1 part of the calcined catalyst) and kneaded. As the result, conversion of propylene was 98.9%, the selectivity to acrolein was 91.0% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.4%.

[0064]

Comparative Example 1

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 3 except that 25 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 60 mPa·s, was used instead of 15 parts of methyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 9,000 mPa·s, and 10 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 60 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of propylene was 98.8%, the selectivity to acrolein was 90.3% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.2% were obtained. Further, the strength of the catalyst thus obtained was deteriorated in comparison with that obtained in

Example 3.

[0065]

Comparative Example 2

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 3 except that 25 parts of methyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 9,000 mPa·s, was used instead of 15 parts of methyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 9,000 mPa·s, and 10 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 60 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of propylene was 98.7%, the selectivity to acrolein was 90.4% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.3%.

[0066]

Comparative Example 3

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 1 except that 25 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s, was used instead of 15 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 16,000 mPa·s, and 10 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of propylene was 98.9%, the selectivity to acrolein was 90.3% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.1%. Further, the strength of the catalyst thus obtained was deteriorated in comparison with that obtained in Example 1.

[0067]

Comparative Example 4

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same

manner as in Example 1 except that 25 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 16,000 mPa·s, was used instead of 15 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 16,000 mPa·s, and 10 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s. The moldability and the product yield of the catalyst were considerably deteriorated. As the result, conversion of propylene was 98.9%, the selectivity to acrolein was 90.4% and the selectivity to acrylic acid was 6.2%.

[0068]

Example 6

To 1,000 parts of pure water, 500 parts of ammonium paramolybdate, 6.2 parts of ammonium paratungstate, 23.0 parts of cesium nitrate, 24.0 parts of antimony trioxide and 33.0 parts of bismuth trioxide were added and stirred under heating (Liquid A). Separately, to 1,000 parts of pure water, 209.8 parts of ferric nitrate, 75.5 parts of nickel nitrate, 453.3 parts of cobalt nitrate, 31.3 parts of lead nitrate and 2.8 parts of 85% phosphoric acid were sequentially added in this order and dissolved (Liquid B). Liquid B was added to Liquid A to obtain an aqueous slurry and the resultant slurry was dried by using spray dryer to obtain dried spherical particles having an average particle diameter of 60 μ m.

[0069]

The resultant dried spherical particles were calcined at 300°C for 1 hour and at 510°C for 3 hours to obtain a calcined catalyst.

[0070]

To 500 parts of the resultant calcined catalyst, 20 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl

cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 15,000 mPa·s, and 5 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s, were added and dry mixed. To the resultant mixture, 190 parts of pure water, the temperature of which was 5°C, was mixed at a rate of 25 parts / min. (0.05 part / min. per 1 part of the calcined catalyst) and mixed (kneaded) by kneader to the extent to obtain a clayey material and the resultant material was extrusion molded by an piston type extruder to obtain a molded catalyst having an external diameter of 5 mm, an internal diameter of 2 mm and an average length of 5 mm.

[0071]

Then, the resultant molded catalyst was dried at 110°C by using hot air dryer to obtain a dried molded catalyst. Then, the resultant dried molded catalyst was calcined again at 400°C for 3 hours to obtain a finally calcined molded catalyst.

[0072]

The elemental composition exclusive of oxygen of the resultant molded catalyst was $\text{Mo}_{12} \text{W}_{0.1} \text{Bi}_{0.6} \text{Fe}_{2.2} \text{Sb}_{0.7} \text{Ni}_{1.1} \text{Co}_{6.6} \text{Pb}_{0.4} \text{P}_{0.1} \text{Cs}_{0.5}$.

[0073]

The molded catalyst was packed in a tubular reactor made of stainless steel and the reaction was carried out by using a feed gas containing 5% by volume of isobutylene, 12% by volume of oxygen, 10% by volume of water vapor and 73% by volume of nitrogen under the condition of normal pressure, contact time of 3.6 seconds and reaction temperature of 340°C.

As the result, conversion of isobutylene was 98.0%, the selectivity to methacrolein was 89.9% and the selectivity to methacrylic acid was 4.0%.

[0074]

Example 7

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 6 except that pure water was added at a rate of 175 parts / min. (0.35 part / min. per 1 part of the calcined catalyst). The moldability and the product yield of the catalyst were slightly deteriorated in comparison with those in Example 6. As the result, conversion of isobutylene was 97.9%, the selectivity to methacrolein was 89.9% and the selectivity to methacrylic acid was 3.9%.

[0075]

Example 8

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 6 except that the temperature of pure water was 26°C. The moldability and the product yield of the catalyst were slightly deteriorated in comparison with those in Example 6. As the result, conversion of isobutylene was 97.8%, the selectivity to methacrolein was 89.8% and the selectivity to methacrylic acid was 3.9%.

[0076]

Comparative Example 5

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 6 except that 25 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s, was used instead of 20 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 15,000 mPa·s, and 5 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of isobutylene was 97.5%, the selectivity to methacrolein was 89.5% and the selectivity to methacrylic acid was 3.5%.

Further, the strength of the catalyst thus obtained was deteriorated in comparison with that obtained in Example 6.

[0077]

Comparative Example 6

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 6 except that 25 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 15,000 mPa·s, was used instead of 20 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 15,000 mPa·s and 5 parts of curdlan, the viscosity (of a 1% dispersion at 20°C) of which was 40 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of isobutylene was 97.6%, the selectivity to methacrolein was 89.6% and the selectivity to methacrylic acid was 3.5%.

[0078]

Comparative Example 7

The preparation of the molded catalyst and the reaction were carried out in the same manner as in Example 6 except that 20 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 1,600 mPa·s, was used instead of 20 parts of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, the viscosity (of a 1% water solution at 20°C) of which was 15,000 mPa·s. As the result, conversion of isobutylene was 97.6%, the selectivity to methacrolein was 89.7% and the selectivity to methacrylic acid was 3.5%. Further, the strength of the catalyst thus obtained was deteriorated in comparison with that obtained in Example 6.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

By the method for producing a catalyst of the present invention, a catalyst excellent in catalyst activity and selectivity to an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid can be produced and by the use of the catalyst of the present invention, the unsaturated aldehyde and the unsaturated carboxylic acid can be produced in a high yield.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing a catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid through gas-phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, tertiary butyl alcohol or methyl tertiary butyl ether with molecular oxygen, comprising the steps of:
kneading particles containing catalyst components, an organic binder and a liquid; and
extrusion molding the resultant kneaded mixture,
wherein the organic binder contains at least a high-viscosity organic binder having a viscosity (of its 1% water solution or dispersion at 20°C) of from 5,000 mPa·s to 25,000 mPa·s and a low-viscosity organic binder having a viscosity (of its 1% water solution or dispersion at 20°C) of from 10 mPa·s to less than 5,000 mPa·s.
2. The method for producing the catalyst according to claim 1, wherein a rate of adding the liquid to be added is 0.2 part by mass / min or less per 1 part by mass of the particles containing the catalyst components.
3. The method for producing the catalyst according to claim 1, wherein a temperature of the liquid to be added is 20°C or less.
4. A catalyst for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid produced by the method for producing the catalyst according to any one of claims 1 to 3.
5. A method for producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid by using the catalyst according to claim 4 through gas-phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, tertiary butyl alcohol or methyl tertiary butyl ether with molecular oxygen.

ABSTRACT

~~A catalyst for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid which is excellent in catalyst activity and selectivity to the unsaturated aldehyde and the unsaturated carboxylic acid, a method for producing such a catalyst and a method for producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid by using such a catalyst are provided. A method for producing a catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron for use in producing an unsaturated aldehyde and an unsaturated carboxylic acid through gas phase catalytic oxidation of propylene, isobutylene, tertiary butyl alcohol or methyl tertiary butyl ether with molecular oxygen comprises the steps of kneading particles containing catalyst components, an organic binder and a liquid and extrusion molding the resultant kneaded mixture, the organic binder containing at least a high viscosity organic binder having a viscosity (of its 1% water solution or dispersion at 20°C) of from 5,000 mPa·s to 25,000 mPa·s and a low viscosity organic binder having a viscosity (of its 1% water solution or dispersion at 20°C) of from 10 mPa·s to less than 5,000 mPa·s.~~

A method for producing a catalyst containing at least molybdenum, bismuth and iron including the steps of kneading particles containing catalyst components, an organic binder and a liquid, where the organic binder contains at least a high-viscosity organic binder having a viscosity of from 5,000 mPa·s to 25,000 mPa·s and a low-viscosity organic binder having a viscosity of from 10 mPa·s to less than 5,000 mPa·s, and extrusion molding the resultant kneaded mixture is provided.